ONE WEEK

LATER FROM EUROPE. ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT. ALL QUIET ON THE CONTINENT.

DECLINE IN COTTON.

Dates from Liverpool, Feb. S-London 7th,

The U. S. Mail steamship Baltic, Capt. Cox-STOCK, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th inst. reached this port about 11 o'clock yesterday morn ing, making the passage in a little less than twelve days, which beats the late voyage of the crack steamer Africa by nearly two days and a half.

Mr. de Marcoleta, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Nicaragua to this Government, whose arrival has been expected, is a passenger in the "Baltic." A grave indisposition detained him two months in Paris. The object of this mission is the consummation of the Canal question which has been so long agitated, as well as other matters of publie importance; and the arrival of this diplomatist whose friendly views toward the people and goverament of the United States are well known, is a sure promise that the complications at present existing will soon be removed and rights so defined as to render fruitless the attempts of a third power in its projected encroachments (too well known to our political men, however,) not to be enabled to frustrate them.

Mr. de Marcoleta goes immediately to Wash-

The following is a list of the passengers by the Baltic

Baltic:

Arnold, Mr
Balley, Miss
Goullet, Paul J
Ooll, Mr
Coll, Mr
Coll, Mr
Coll, Mr
Harper, Mrs
Harper, Mrs
Harper, Mrs
Collet, Paul J
Orleane
Orleane
Ford.
Orleane
Ford

ENGLAND.

Opening of Parliament.

The news of the week has been centered in the opening of Parliament, and in the measures which the Queen's speech was likely to develope This event took place on Tuesday, and so far as the Royal speech is concerned, that document has not given satisfaction to those gentlemen who looked forward to it for a declaration of hostility to the Catholic Church, on account of the recent acts of the Pope. Upon that point, the speech is regarded as being extremely Whiggish.

Her Majesty opened the session in person, and the procession which accompanied her to the House of Lords was more than usually imposing and enthusiastic. Her Majesty was received in due form at the entrance of the House of Lords, where, having ascended the Throne, and the gentlemen of the House of Commons having been summoned, Her Majesty was pleased to read the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen :

"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parlia-ment, and resort to your advice and assistance in the con-sideration of measures which affect the weifare of our

ntique to maintain the relations of peace and amity "I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amony with foreign powers. It has been my endeavor to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark, which was concluded at Berlan in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Governmant of Denmark are now engaged in furilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to bostilities which, at one time, appeared full of dauger to the sence of Europe.

Europe. st that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by peace of Europe.
"I trust that the affairs of Germany may be a preserve the mutual agreement, in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the confederation and to maintain the freedom strength of the confederation and to maintain the freedom.

Start of Sardinia articles ad-

strength of the confederation and to maintain the of the separate States.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia articles additional to the treaty of September, 1841, and I have directed that those criticles shall be list before you.

"The government of Brazil has taken new, and, I hope, efficient measures for the suppression of the atroctous tradic

m slaves.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the

public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

Nowithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactors.

have been satisfactory.

The state of the commerce and manufactures of the Daked Kingdom have been such as to afford general employment to the laboring classes.

I have to hanent, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are

and occupiers of land.
it is my confident hope that the prosperous condiother classes of my subjects will have a favorable
diminishing these difficulties, and promoting the

"But its my confident hope that the presperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a lavorable effect in diminishing these difficulties, and promoting the interests of agriculture.

"The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has excited strong feelings in this country, and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the throne, and praying that such assumptions should be relasted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have as the same time expressed my exament desire, and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain, unimpaired, the religious liberty which is so justify prized by the people of this country.

"It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

"The administration of mixice in the several department of law and equity will no doubt receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures that may be submitted with a view of improving that administration will be discussed with that mature of indicature in the kingdom imperatively demand.

"A measure will be laid before you providing for the each into the practicability of adopting a system of registration of deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have cassed to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration of deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have cassed to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration conditions and we have every cause to be thankful to Aimighty God for the measure of tranquility and happiness which has been vouchasfed to us."

Having concluded the speech, her Majesty replaced it in the hands of the Lord Chancellor,

Having concluded the speech her Majesty reind, after greeting the house on all sides, retired in procession; the same order being maintained

After hearing the Royal speech the House of Lords adjourned till five o'clock, when the ad-

dress was moved by
The Earl of Effingham, who first called the attention of the house to those subjects in the speech

from the Throne which afforded matter for unmin gled congratulation—
The settlement of the Danish question on the basis of the peace of July; the maintenance of general peace; the announcement that the Bra-

zils were about to adopt more vigorous measures

for the extirpation of the slave trade; and the satisfactory state of the revenue after the reductions effected in taxation during the last session The noble Lord then went on to regret the ex-istence of considerable distress among the ownistence of considerable distress among the cere and occupiers of land, remarking, however, that it was undeniable that the laboring popular tion in the agricultural districts had never beet better off than they were at the present moment

and expressing his conviction that the energy and industry of the British farmer would ultimately n through all his difficulties. Turning last ly to the question of Papal aggression, he declared The step lately taken by the Pope was such as

would never have been tolerated in this country in Roman Catholic times, nor would be tolerated in any Roman Catholic country in the present day. It was necessary, therefore, that this in-solent assumption of supremacy should be re-pressed, and he was glad to learn that a measure would be laid before them, which, while it did not violate the principles of religious toleration, would extinguish the attempt to introduce a Roman Catholic hierarchy into England with territorial

Lord Cremorne seconded the address. Lord Stanley, although he was not altogether satisfied with the speech, would at once declare that it was not the intention of himself or his friends to propose any hostile amendment. As far as the fereign relations of the country were concerned, it seemed to him that the Foreign

Office had been less actively employed than was

usual in the recess.
It was, doubtless, satisfactory to learn that the hish disputes were on the eve of adjustment, but perhaps that happy result was rather to be attributed to the firm attitude assumed by Austria and Russia than to the intervention of her Majesty's Government. Though he looked with some saint hope to the execution of the treaties entered into by Brazil for the suppression of the Slave Trade, he could not refrain from calling their Loreships' attention to the fact that this country could apply a more powerful engine than any treaties for its prevention, by the abrogation of the commercial regulations which encouraged that

abominable traffic It was satisfactory, too, to find that the rain of these connected with land, whether as owners occupiers, was this year treated with some little

respect.
It was a melancholy satisfaction to that class, amid the ruin of those connected with the landowners, occupiers, ay, and he would add, labor-ers-floud cries of "Hear" from the opposition benches)-to know that at length the reasonable ness of their complaints, and the extent and real ity of their distress, were acknowledged by Her Majesty's government. (Hear, hear) Last year Her Majesty stated that she had heard with regret Her Majesty stated that are the "complaints" which had proceeded from a certain portion of the owners and occupiers of land- (hear, hear,)-but added that cheapness and plenty had bestowed an increased enjoyment the necessaries and comforts of life upon the great body of the people. This year, however, they body of the people. This year, however, they were told that Her Majesty lamented "the diffi-culties which are still felt by that important body -no longer a small fraction, whose interests were to be separated from those of the mass—(hear, hear)-"who are the owners and occupiers of

He fully concurred with the seconder of the address in a declaration be had made, which he (Lord Stanley) hoped embodied the views of Her Majesty's Government, that of all the classes and of all the manufacturers in this country, the most important interest-that most deeply and vitally connected with the well being of the country was the great class of the manufacturers of human food. (Cheers) They were grateful for the sympathy Her Majesty had expressed for the sufferings of that important that formerly sufferings of that important, that formerly wealthy, that still loyal, though still deeply suffering, portion of her people; but he confessed he would have concurred more readily in the lan guage of the address, if he had heard held out in the speech itself, or in the addresses of the noble Lords opposite, any hope, however feeble, of the diminution of the difficulties alluded to, by means of legislative measures. (Hear, hear.)

There was a large surplus in the exchequer; all interests save one, and that the most important, were prosperous; why, then he would ask, was not that surplus applied in diminishing agri-cultural distress, which was to be attributed to Free Trade, and Free Trade alone? Credit, too, had been taken for the way in which the Irish Encumbered Estates Act had worked.

But he considered, as a general rule, that it was not desirable for the social interests of a country to break up the old connection between landlord and tenant, and to substitute a new class of pro-prietors for those who, with their ancestors, had owned the land for centuries.

With regard to the recent step taken by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, his lordship

It was impossible not to feel that by re measures of the head of the Roman Catholic Church an aggression, dangerous and unconstitutional—he would not say an insidious, but an in-solent aggression—had been made upon the su-premacy of the Crown of England [hear, hear]; and the aggression had been rendered more inso-lent and offensive by the manner in which the measure had been carried into effect. It was inpossible for him to characterize that aggression in stronger terms than those in which it had been described by a noble lord who held a responsible office under the Crown. The noble lord might not, perhaps, have realized to himself the extent and amount of genuine, fervent Protestant feeling which broke out from one end of the country the other-a feeling occasionally expressed in language of intemperance which he did not justify, but which was not for the most part directed against the persons or the religion of their B. man Catholic fellow-countrymen. [Hear, hear]

It was directed against an assumption of au-thority and power on the part of a foreign prelate -potentate, under existing circumstances, he could hardly call him-which had been denounced in the strongest terms by the Prime Minister of the Crown. But when the noble lord made that appeal to the people of the united hingdom, and called forth the fervent expression of Protestant feeling from all parts of the country, when he obtained for himself the popularity which professions of sincere Protestant and religious feeling, and of a determination to maintain the honor and au thority of this country, would always obtain from the people, he could hardly have taken such a step without having deliberately calculated the cost, and counted the magnitude, of the struggle upon which he was about to enter.

The matter with which they were dealing was not a single act, but a succession of acts of aggression on the part of the Pope of Rome, which the noble lord had characterized in very strong language. God forbid that he (Lord Stanley should desire, on account of their religious prin ples, to deprive his Roman Catholic fellow-coun-trymen of the full, perfect, and entire exercise of their religious freedom, or to seek to strip them of one jot of the civil rights which had been con-Forces and the country, be would not grant such a request. But the question was, should the Roman Catholic prelates, with the head of the Roman Catholic Church, be permitted to exercise in this country, uncontrolled and unchecked by law, a mischievous and dangerous interference not with trifles, or shadows, or ideas, but with sub stantial realities, and with the government of the

If the letter of the noble lord meant anything, meant this: 'I will vindicate the supremacy the Crown: I will vindicate the rights of the bishops and Clorgy: I will vindicate the undi-vided sway of her Majesty and of Parliament over the domestic concerns of this country, and I will not permit any foreign power to interfere with the administration of this realm, and with the authority of the Queen and of Parliament'

In the House of Commons, the Marquis of Kil dare moved the address in reply to her Majesty's speech. The motion was seconded by Mr. Peto, who adduced a large body of facts, to show that in such a state of things the agricultural interest could not long remain in a depressed con dition

Mr. Roebuck avowed his deep pain at the pros pect of the noble Lord at the Head of the Gov erament, whose character has been made by the advocacy of liberal principles, taking "the lirst real backward movement, and giving encourage-ment to an outbreak of Puritannical Bigotry in the 19th century."

His speech was a noble defence of civil and re

ligious liberty, describing the position which Cardinal Wiseman now occupied. He said When Cardinal Wiseman came in calm and honorable guise, as a poor and powerless priest, without one ningle particle of influence, except the spiritual already given him, with no power but the power already given him, with no power but the power which he possessed over the mind; a man not surrounded by guards—not brought here by any feat of arms, but coming here in the simple garb of a priest and addressing himself to the minds of the people and appealing to their spiritual aspirations and to their conceptions of what they deemed the trath—considering that in all this there was no coercion, no assault upon anybody but was the tree varies of minds. upon anybody, but was the free exercise of in which consisted the very essence of British liberty, and that without any attempt at concealing the truth or imposing manacies on human thought-for the noble Lord to oppose and coerce such a man was gross persecution, and what he trusted the British Parliament would never san The Hon. Member for Sheffield then descanted in sarcastic language upon the inconsis cy of Lord John Russell in maintaining and pro-viding for the Catholic Church upon the one hand and seeking to impose penalties on the other.

Mr. Anstey (himself a Catholic) spoke long in favor of the address, and condemned the recent act of the Pope in no very measured terms. Contrary to general belief, there was no amendment d by any of the incongruous parties of which the House of Commons is at present composed but it is anticipated that the fate of Ministers will materially depend upon the nature of the Budget to be produced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. That functionary has promised that the financial explanation of the year shall be forthcoming on Friday, the 14th inst. The only person who moved out of the beaten track, in the debate upon

the address, was Lord Dadley Stuart, who complained of the omission in the royal speech of any allusion to Kessuth and the Hungarian relugees and in doing so he contrasted in strong language the conduct of the Governments of England and America, in the reference those ill used patriots.

By Miretine Telegraph from London to ! In the House of Commons on Friday night the 7th inst, Lord John Russell developed his proposed measure in reference to the Papai aggression. The house was crowded at a very early hour; and shortly after its sitting Lord John Hussell proceeded amidst profound silence, to explain the nature of his measure on the Papal aggression. The noble Lord commenced by alluding to the deep responsibility of his situation. As to retro gression, he only proposed to recoil a step back wards, but he would defend himself from attack The Pope had last year departed from the usual policy of the Vatican in the appointment of an

The prelate appointed knew much about Rome, but nothing about Ireland. With Government, on the contrary, he took a prominent part in the proceedings of the Synod, which denounced as godless the colleges established by the Crown, and, in general, tried to rouse the feelings of the country against the Protestant proprietors. These matters were symptoms of encroaching intentions and tendencies. Concomitant with these, proceedings had taken place in several European countries manifesting the same spirit, and under such circumstances the Pope's bulls were issued, changing Vicars Apostolic in this country into Bishops and Archbishops.

This alteration was effected without the knowledge and cossent of Government. He had indeed been told privately that such a prospect was on foot, but he told his informant that he would consent to no such arrangement, and he believe matter was then dropped. He thought that a friendly power, such as the Pope, had then given up the intention of insulting the Queen. He deni-ed, in unequivocal terms that Lord Minto had sanctioned any such arrangement, or that it had been communicated to him. He had consulted the law officers of the crown, but they did not think the assumption of titles illegal, or that it could be effectually punished, but they said the introduction of vicars apostolic was certainly illegal and punishable, though from the disuse into which it had fallen, prosecution might fail.

The government determined, therefore, not to appeal to the law, but to the Legislature. After ch deliberate consideration, they had decided neither to attack the law as it stood, nor to introduce new measures, the effect of which might be He saw but little difference between assumption by a Catholic prelate of the Archbish-op of Canterbury, than of Archbishop of Westminster. The change from vicars apostolic bishops gave the prelate in question certain rights over properties bequeathed for religious purposes.

"That all such gifts and bequests made to Catholic Pre-iates shall be noir and void. [Chee.s.] That any act done by them in their official capacities should be null and void— that property so bequesthed should at once pass to the Crown—and that all Catholic functionaries should be pro-hibited from assuming titles derived, not only from any An-glean diocese- but from any district or place in the United Kingdom." [Cheers.]

Such were the main features of the measure. He counseled Cardinal Wiseman to use in this dispute a mild and conciliatory spirit; but if the Vatican preferred war to peace and attempted to carry out its half-hinted designs, then in the long struggle which in that case he saw pending, he would, with all his might, resist that attem; however plausible and slight it might be. The noble Lord, who spoke for nearly two hours, then resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

The introduction of the proposed measure was strongly opposed by all the radical members, and eventually the debate was adjourned till Monday.

In the Lords, in reply to Lord Stanley, Earl Minto (Lord John Russell's father in-law) said that he had assured Lord John Russell of the incorrectness of the assertion of Cardinal Wiseman, but that no authoritative denial was considered necessary. To the best of his memory, an intimation of the late proceedings had never been made to him.

Movements against Odious Taxes.

Meantime, those persons interested in obtaining relief from some of the many obnoxious taxes are not idle. On Friday last a deputation con sisting of Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. C. Villiers, M.P. sisting of Mr. Ewert, M.P., Mr. C. Villiers, M.P., Sir James Duke, M.P., and several gentlemen connected with London papers, waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to urge upon him the propriety of repealing the Stamp Duty on newspaper advertisements.

In the course of the interview there were produced a New York Courier and Enquirer and a New York Journal of Commerce, each covered by an "coarse of advertisements" on all possible sup-

an "ocean of advertisements," on all possible sub jects. These trans-Atlantic journals were intended to give Sir Charles Wood a practical pro-These trans-Atlantic of the vast extent to which advertising is carried on in a country where it is not burdened with a papers, the depressing and injurious effect exercised by the duty on all classes of tradesmen, as well as on servants, and others in search of e ployment. The effect produced by the exhibition on the right honorable gentleman was singular.

After having attentively examined the two papers, he remarked. "Why, it's enough to make a Chancellor of the Exchequer's teeth water, to see such a taxable matter." Attention was also called to the open way in which the duty of is frequently evaded, and to some of the ingenious devices which have have adopted to obtain a phase adopted to a phase vices, which have been adopted to obtain publi tion without payment of the tax. Hereupon, Sir Charles observed, that it was worth while to receive deputations if were only to learn how ingenious the world is in evading a tax. Of course, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told the putation that he could give no answer then; but he promised to examine into the case, in con-

junction with that of other parties. Upon the same day a general meeting of the apmakers of Great Britain was held in London, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to the Lords of the Treasury for the repeal of the Soap duties. It was shown that the home trade is very much injured by the smuggling of Soap from Ire land, and by the extensive use of washing pow der, which pays no duty; while the export trade On the Soap used by the the extent of one ball. poor, the tax amounts to 100 percent; on the ter qualities it is from 30 to 50; and on perfumed Soap, used by the wealthy, it is only 10 per cent.

The Chancellor has not as yet intimated h intends to apply his surplus; but from what we can clean, it is prettylevident that the window duties will be repealed, and it is not improbable but that some of the heavy restrictions which now press upon newspapers and publishers will be re-

On the 7th inst. a deputation waited upon Siz Chas. Wood, asking for the unconditional repeal of the window tax, when they were met with the usual answer-" He would consider No doubt the repeal of the window tax would give an impulse to the building trade greater to hat which the repeal last year of the duty on bricks has done; in proof of the benefit of which it has been ascertained that in the little town of Blackburn alone there have been upward of 1,0 ew houses erected this year.

The Poor Law and Registrar General's returns or the quarter—as do the Board of Trade returns for the same period—exhibit the most satisfactory evidence of the increasing prosperity of the cour y, socially, morally, and commercially. The Collins steamer, the Atlantic, will be brought

and to Liverpool, as soon as the weather per-

The Pacific, Capt. Nye, arrived out on Monday morning. Feb. 3, after one of the severest passages which the Captain has ever encountered. He was thirty hours locked up in floating ice, which tore away portions of his paddle floats, and subsequently he encountered very severe weather. Explosion and other Disasters.

A dreadful steamboat explosion occurred at Glasgow on Wednesday, by which six men lost

their lives. On the same night and in the same river, (or near its entrance,) the Thistle steamer ran down the brig Laurel, from Demarara, in which fourteen men perished; and on the same night and near the same place, the steamer Vanguard ran down a schooner, in which four men were drowned.

Petition from New-foundland.

In the House of Commons on Thursday, Mr. Fagan of Cork, presented a petition from inhabitants of St. John's, Newfoundland, who suffered from the fire in 1846, complaining that of the sum of 160,000 collected for their relief, 130,000 was withheld from them, and praying for an investigaMiscellaneous.

The Literpool Journal states upon private authority that it is the intention of both Government and the Opposition to hurry over the bi ness of the session, so that Parliament may be prorogned in May. This has been agreed upon prorogued in May. with a view of allowing more attention to be paid to the great Exhibition. The truth of the remor is doubted. The same paper states that the excess of national income over expenditure, for the year, will be £2,579,006.

The use of flax cotton in the manufacture of both woolen and cotton goods is attracting a great deal of attention here at present.

The monater packet ship Washington, one of the black star line, has arrived here after a smart passage of sixteen days from New York... The black ball finer, Montezama, to which ship Capt. De Courcy has been recently appointed, sailed or Tuesday with her full complement of passengers and an excellent freight... The West Point, that put back and discharged some weeks ago, has undergone a thorough repair, and has had so much British timber put into her she may now be almost called an Anglo-American ship. Wednesday, under the able captainship of the favourite commander, F. P. Allen.
[Wilmer & Smith's Times of Feb. 8.

Mr. and Mrs. Sloane, charged with brutally ill-treating Jane Wildred, pleaded guilty before the Central Criminal Court on the 5th inst. and were sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The papers universally regard the sentence as too lenient. The Times says: The public voice will superadd the doom of perpetual infamy to the sentence pronounced sgainst the Sloanes. When they have fulfilled their term of imprisonment, they have really making here to Manday forth. they have no alternative but to wander forth as exiles under other names from this country. England they can dwell no more.

The Lord Lieutenancy. In Ireland strong efforts are being made to pre

IRELAND.

serve the Lord Lieutenancy, and the London cor-respondent of the Freeman confidently states that the exertions of the people have been successful, and that the bill for the abolition of that office has already been abandoned by Government. Irish Packet Station.

On Friday last a most important and influen-tial meeting was held in Dublin for the purpose of enforcing upon the attention of Governme importance of selecting some port on the eastern coast of Ireland as a trans-Atlantic Steam-packet Station. The meeting was composed of men of every station of life, and of every bue and shade of political opinion, and all were unanimous in their demands. To illustrate the feasibility of the plan, the

Freeman's Journal, ever-active and patriotic in the cause of Ireland, expressed the Queen's speech from London to Cork, with the view o sending it per "Cambria," in the short space of fourteen hours. This, of course, included the de tention of reprinting in Dublin. Unfortunately, the Cambria had sailed before the dispatch reached Queenstown, but the desirability of the route

FRANCE.
Political and Other Movements.

The only fact of importance from France is, that the long talked of Dotation bill was presented to the National Assembly on Friday, by M. Gorminy, Minister of Finance. It asks for an extraordinary credit, on the budget of 1851, of 1,800,000 francs, to enable the President to meet the incidental expenses of his high office. The supplementary grant last year was 2,160,000 francs. The Legitimist and Republican parties both threaten to oppose the bill. The Committee appointed to consider the bill have reported

against it by a very large majority.

Various reports are in streulation with regard to a conversation held at a dinner given by Gen.

Lamoriciere, at which M. M. Thiers, Cavaignao, Bedesu, Bage, Jules de Lasteyrie, Leflo, am others were present. M. Thiers is said to have expressed at this dinner in favor of a revision of the Constitution, but hinted that he and his friends would vote for the suppression of the Presidency of the Republic, and its replacement by a Direct tory of Five Members.

Extensive changes are to be made in the corps diplomatique and consular department of the re-public, for the purpose of getting rid, as much as possible, of the remaining portion of those whose appointments were made "in the first confusion of enthusiasm" of the revolution. Among the changes in the diplomatic corps, is the nominachanges in the dypoint copy, a to distribution of General Aupick, as Ambassador to London, in the room of M. Drouyn de Lhuys. As the salary has, however, been cut down from £12,000 to £5,000 per annum, General Aupick is said not to be so auxious for this honorable and important post as he might otherwise have been. It is inpost as he might otherwise have been. timated that there would be no objection in France if the representatives of foreign Governments residing in Paris were put rather more on a par with those of the Republic abroad than they are at present. We should think that there would be no objection on this side of the Channel to such a reduction.

Paris Bourse, Feb. 6 .- Latest Prices .- Five Per Cents, 27f. 50c.; Three Per Cents, 57f. 95c. Bank of France, 2 225f.

Speech of a Working Man. We take the following from the Paris corre spondence of the Daily News, dated Jan. 31

The Constituent Assembly ordered, on the 25th May, 1848, that a great inquiry upon the question of Agricultural and Industrial Labor should be opened throughout the length and breadth of France. A list of 29 questions was addressed to Justices of the Peace of the 2,847 cantons of France; and in each canton a Committee, composed of an equal number of workmen and masters, was formed to draw up answers to and masters, was somed to draw up answers to the questions proposed by the Committee of In-quiry. More than 2,000 cantons sent in their re-ports. A Legislative Committee having been appointed to present an analysis of these numerous documents to the Assembly; has just reported, by the organ of M. Lefebre Darulle, that the fruits of this inquiry pursued throughout the whole territory of the Republic for the space of three years are worth nothing, and the Committee has thing better to propose than to bury the 2,00 reports of the French cantons in the archives of Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce.

This singularly impotent conclusion called out yesterday from the ranks of the Mountain a genuine champion of the working classes, himself a son of toil, a mason, named Nadaud, Representative for the department of Creuze. The tone of conviction which rings out clear from the breast of an orator who has lived among the facts to which he bears witness, won for M. Nadaud, in spite of much interruption, more attention on the whole than would have been accorded to the most eloquent of his party. In France, he said, there were 18 or 20 millions of workmen, the pittance of whose labor sufficed not for the support of their families, and in the face of this great fact they were told at the end of an inquiry of three years, that nothing could be done for the allevia tion of their lot. To conceive the misery which weighed on the working class, he would ask them to ponder on the statement of M. Blanqui, that 21,000 poor children born in Lille, only 1,000 reached the age of adults.

The report of M. Lefebre-Daruffe was the brother of that of M. Thiers, on public assistance, and of M. Montalembert on the observance of

Sunday. It proved the impotence of the legisla-tive majority to devise the least remedy for the greatest social evils. The revolution was taxed having bred the distress of the working classes. This was an inversion of the truth. Durng thirty five years all the Governments which had succeeded one another in France had set up example of gross scandals and deep in ity. (Left: "Stockjobbing!" Right: "! "Hotel de Ville!") If they were to set one half of France to coerce the other half, they would not maintain the existing order of things. Let them look out of that hall into the forges, the factories, the farms, the mines, where their brother men were expending their strengts to buoy them up in alliuence before they earned for themselves what was strictly necessary for existence. And, after sifting all France with existence. And, after sifting all France with their commission of inquiry, M. Lefebre-Darufié had nothing better to propose than to throw the records of the grievances of labor into the catacombs of the ministry.

But what consoled the working classes for the ically heaped on them since the revolution of February by the orders of reaction in the press and the tribune, was the spread of social doctrines which characterised our epoch, and the hopes of preximate emancipation. The idea of an inquiy on the subject of labor had been started under the menarchy, but owed its realization to the re-volution. The President of the Chamber of Dep

nties, M. Sanzet, had said in 1844, that the Cham- stant diamissal and removal from the district, to ber was not there to provide workmen with work, and not a single protest had been raised against this assertion from the beaces of the Right. deputy of the Left, M. Ledru Rollin, had then procured the signatures of 400,000 workmen, to a petition for instituting an inquiry into the state of the working classes. He supported this petition in the tribune, and although there was at that time an immense number of workmen at Paris thrown out of employ, no attention whatever had been paid to it. Thus the government of July had lost

the hearts of toe woramen; and when it fell, not a workman's arm was lifted in its support. When the Constituent met, Louis Blanc had proposed a ministry of work, but this idea had rejected. The parliamentary majority, wi all the resources at their command, with all the offices in the state filled with their men, had done nothing for the interests of labor, and if they re mained in office ten years longer they would still turn in the same barren circle of worn out expedients. The liberty of work was inscrib 13th article of the Constitution; but this was a mockery so long as the Government lent to the masters the support of the public force, when the right of coalition was judged as a crime, and the workman who freely debated the conditions of his salary was brought before the tribunals. The civil code, that fortress of the bourgeoiste, was as unjust as the institutions of the middle ages; and the purrents of our day, the stockjobbers and exchangers, were much less humane and above the right of coalition was judged as a crime, and the changers, were much less humane and charitable than the nobles of the old time.

M. Nadaud then reviewed the laws passed by

the Legislative Assembly on unwholesome lodgings, relations between masters and workmen, causses de retraite, and proved that none of them more than scratched the surface of the question. He claimed the principles of freedom of association, which he thought could alone enable work men to compete with machinery. He quoted a succession of economical writers from the ranks of corservatism, who dwelt upon the social cancer of panperism and its political danger. He said that the revolution of February had been a social and not a political revolution. He told the social and not a political revolution. occupants of the opposite benches that they were all issued from the tiers etat parvenus of the revo lution of 1789, who, after leading the people through three successive revolutions, and marching it for personal ambition over all the battle fields of Europe, treated the poor much worse than the nobles they had displaced. He ther drew a picture of the evils of competition, which screwed down the workmen's wages. The cure for pauperism was the increased production and fairer distribution of wealth. Such is the outline of this speech of M. Nadaud, which was feebly answered by M. Wolowski.

Horribie Murder.

Somewhere about the end of January last M. Desfontaines, manufacturer of bronzes, Rue Honore, 422, in Paris, was obliged to dismiss his man-servant for misconduct, and he applied to one of the bureau de placement (register office for servants) for another. The bureau sent a young man of about twenty four, who produced excellent certificates, and was at once admitted. Early in the morning of the 13th the new servant, who had then been about a fortnight in the place went to the corner of the Rue Royale, and bar gained with two commissioners to convey three trunks, containing, he said, goods and patterns, to the Center Railway, Boulevard de l'Hopital. then took the men to the house; and, having told the concierge that his master had already left for the railway station, that he was about to join him, and that they should be absent several days. he beiped the commissionnaires to put the trunks which were very heavy, into a hand-cart, and saw

them leave. He afterward went away himself.

The neighbors were greatly surprised to see the shop of M. Desfontaines closed on the next and following days; but, to their inquiries, the concierge said that he had gone with his servan on a journey which was to last several days. As, however, he had not spoken of this journey either to his relations or most intimate friends, and as, moreover, his business required his presence, some alarm was felt, and a communication was made to the Commissary of Police. An applica tion was even made to the prefect to cause an investigation. Things were in this state when, three or four days ago, the prefect of the department of the Indre informed the Minister of the Interior that a borribly-mutilated corpse had been found in the railway station at Chateauroux, in a trunk which had been sent from Paris. This trunk bore the address, "Moreau, watchmaker, at Chateauroux;" but no watchmaker of that name resided, or ever had resided, in the town. The trunk had been opened in consequence of a strong smell which issued from it. As soon as this in telligence reached the Prefecture of Police, the recent declaration respecting the disappearance of M. Desfontaines was called to mind, and or ders were given to send up the trunk and the body to Paris.

Inquiries having been made as to when and by whom the box was sent from Paris, it was asce tained that on the 13to three trunks had been taken to the station by two commissioners, that one, resembling a lady's traveling trunk, covered with oil cloth and weighing 190 kilogrammes, had been sent separately to Chateauroux, whilst the heavier, had been taken by the owner to Bourges, and he had paid extra for them, as they exceeded the weight of luggage allowed to each passenger. The trunk arrived in Paris on Friday morning by the 5 o'clock train, and it so happened that the two commissioners who had conveyed it to the station arrived at the same time with the luggage of a person about to leave. They and the trunk were sent to the prefecture of police, and a cial investigation was forthwith commenced. trunk, or rather box, was fastened with a padlock

and bound round with cords. The judicial authorities of the ludre had placed their seals on these cords. The address, " M. Mo reau, watchmaker, at Chateauroux "was written in a bad hand, on a common piece of paper, and stuck on the box with wafers. As the box was rather small, the murderer had cut the body into pleces, and had deposited first, the trunk, then the legs, and then the arms and head. M. Desfontaines was a strong and courageous man, and the murderer must have killed him as he was asleep. It is supposed that, after the commission of the crime, the murderer possessed himself of every thing of value in the shop and apartment, and packed the property in the two trunks. The apartment and shop have not yet been entered by the authorities. Telegraphic despatches were sent to the frontiers to arrest the domestic. He was afterward arrested at Paris, and has confessed

A Genuine Bandit.

In a report lately addressed by the Chief of the Engineering Department in Corsics, some curious facts are detailed relative to the state of society in that part of the French Republic. About three lesgues to the north east of Calvi, and on the sea oast, is the fortified town called He-Rousse, with a population of about 1,000 inhabitants. The disfor about 30 miles round is marshy, or ered in part with jungle, and diff For the last 18 months this district has been ruled despotically by a bandit, named Mazoni, and whose away is submitted to by the natives. vindictive character of the Corsicans, and their transmitting from father to son, for many generations, the memory of past wrongs and hatredsthe rendelle-of families are well known. Driven to the career of an outlaw by some act

of savage vengeance, Mazoni set up his flag in the center of the district; and even in the town of He-Rousse no one dreams of disobeying or cluding his decrees. He is at the head of a band of 25 devoted followers, all outlaws like himself. He has organized a regular government, and vies a sort of black-mail on the surrounding districts, which no one refuses, and the regula payment of which enables him to live in much state, and gives him the means of protecting the ives and properties of his subjects from the en So actively has croachments of rival brigands. Mazoni exercised his authority that he is r his 27th murder. None of the inhabitants will dare to accept employment from the Government agents without his written permission, and any one who does so is sure to suffer the penalty of his disobedience. The last murder was committed with his ow

hand, though he was alone and his victim was accompanied by five of six persons. In his commu-nications with the agents of the Government he flects a style of perfect equality; his dispatche are drawn up in due form, in regular diplomatic style, and he always signs 'Mazoni, Bandit.' One of his latest communications to the principal en-gineer has been transmitted to the Government ith his usual signature. This dispatch gives some information concerning a person in the em-ployment of the engineers who had entered on his engagement without his license. He informs the authorities that the person in question is a man of lise character, who had attempted to dishonor a family under his protect on, and he savises his inspace him, he adds, 'the inconvenience of panishing him with his own hand.' As Mazoni appears to be extending the circuit of his domination, addsachment of troops has been ordered from the town to hunt him from his retreat, and so well are the measures taken to destroy the nuisance that we may, probably, soon hear of his capture. The details given in the dispatch just received by the Government are very curious.

Religious Perversion.

A very curious case lately came before the Court of Assixes. It was the trial of fourteen mea and women, who were accused of "bolding illegt" meetings, not of a political character." is, the persons in questions are members of a new sect or religion, who have existed for some year in France under the name of Beguns, and who were in the habit of holding periodical meetings in the Rue d'Odillon, in Paris, till some mon age, when these meetings were brought under the notice of the police as being both illegal and excess sively immoral. The accused were almost all natives of the village of St. Jean, Bonnefonds in the department of the Loire, where the sec the department of the Loire, where the sect seems to have had its origin, and most of them declared that they had been Beguins since their birth. For a long time the Beguins had had the reputation of being inoffensive people, both as respects morality and general conduct: but there appears to have been some and backstidings ere since they placed themselves under the direction of their present chief, a person of the name of Digonnet, for whom they have a variety of appellations, which, according to them, can be addressed to him indifferently. They call him "Le box Dien," the good friend: "Blie," "John the Baptist," and "the Holy Ghoat."

This man is a beggar by profession, who, bes

This man is a beggar by profession, who, be-sides having undergone seven years confinement in the bagne is at the present moment a prisoner in the gaol of Aurillac on a charge of mendicance and swindling. The vices of the "God Digome," as he is called, and the credulity and faith of high hinded followers are quite inexplicable. Thousa blinded followers, are quite inexplicable. Though new sixty seven years of age, he lived on term of the strictest intimacy with all the femalest his sect, flattering each that she was to become the mother of the Messiah. It appears from the evidence produced in the case, that the titles of Digonnet to the faith of the Beguins were-First, that they expected a prophet; secondly, that they recognised this prophet in the person of Digonnet and by the accomplishment of the double prediction made by him of the disease among the potatoes, and the advent of the Republic. These are the only proofs of his divine mission, or rather of his divinity; for the Sectarians declare that they believe in his divinity from the bottom of their

Yet notorious acts of the greatest infamy are alleged against this God of the Beguins. It apalleged against this God of the Beguins. It appears certain (though the legal proof failed a bringing home the criminal portion of the charge to the accused) that he has introduced new practices into the charge to the secure of the charge that the secure of the charge the secure of the charge that the secure of the secure tices into the form of the religion, in conformity to his own character and conduct. It was alleged on the trial, and not denied, that, in the nightly meetings of the sect, on a given signal, the lights were extinguished, and that all cried with a loud voice "Down with light! Down with modesty! (a bas la lumiere—a bas la pudeur). One of the doctrines of the sect is abstinence from marriage; but by the side of this precept is placed, it is said, the most unbridled dissoluteness, which is, in fact, the charge which brought them before the Assizes. It is also said that they were in the habit of going into the woods at night and marching in process in a state of complete nudity, a practice which has been brought home to a vast number of sects of the same kind. The evidence produced before the Jury was

hearts.

very defective, and failed in proving the worst part of the case; but enough was proved to show that with some trouble, the whole of the charges might have been made good against the prisoners Digonnet himself was not put on his trial, being already in prison on a more serious charge, and not having been present at the meeting where he fourteen disciples were seized. The case was brought to light by one of the women belonging to the sect, who had been deprived of her two children (girls) by her co-religionists, for the par-pose of being initiated in the mysteries of their faith. This woman being witness to the abanfaith. This woman being witness to the aban-doned practices of the other females of the sect, became alarmed for the face of her children. She endeavored to recover them, but failed; and find-ing no other means of doing so, she denounced the sect to the authorities, and gave such informa-tion as led to their arrest and trial.

It was proved on the trial that recently om woman having announced herself to be in the family way by the God Digennet, the whole sect congregated in the expectation of the adventor the Messiah, but, to the would disappointment of all, and to the no small confusion of the god hisself, the expected Messiah turned out to be sgill. Owing to defective evidence, the only thing that could be proved against the Beguins was that of having held illegal and unnuthorized meetings and, having been found guilty of this misigated offense, they were condemned to a fine of 25t, each

> GERMANY. Miscellaneous.

From Hamburg we learn that the Austrians have occupied that free city, and that these in welcome guests are preparing to occupy Lubeck with a detachment of 1,800 troops.

The new Government for Holstein has publish ed a proclamation to the inhabitants of the Duchy The fundamental laws of the 15th September 1848, are abolished, and the Diet dissolved. The Dreaden conferences have ceased to be of any is terest, as they do not promise any speedy di cisive result.

The Prussian ministry have suffered a decided defeat in the second Chamber The Government Ministerial Responsibility bill, or an important clause of it, has been thrown out by a majority of the street of the attention of the atten obedience to the personal commands of the sing should free ministers from their responsibility, be-cause Prussia is a "monarchy;" Count Araim cause Prussia is a "monarchy;" Count Arniu said that under the present Constitution, respons bility should not be made too stringent, as that would greatly cramp the free action of the Gor-

The Hessian officers who resigned their our

missions during the late crisis will be tried by Court Martial of Bavarian officers.

It is reported that some of the German Governments, and even that of Pruesia, have reconsidered the plan for raising a German free corps for the Brazila as it would be the considered to the considered the the Brazils, as it would absorb many of the banded troops from Holstein, who are like give much trouble when finally dispersed. added that no open opposition will be made the enlistment of the men, it is mentioned s likely too that General Gerhardt, late command of the Avant Guard of the Holstein army st enter the Brazilian service. He has lost his Presian pension by joining the army of the Status terschaft, and as he quitted it without leaves lost all claim on the Duchies; he is therefor driven to this course by necessity.

AUSTRIA.

Conspiracies. The Austrians are reinforcing their armies? Lombardy, evidently with a view to suppress of attempt which may be made to revolutionize the provinces in the ensuing spring. It is stated a authority that several conspiracies have been covered in Vienna, and that political discontest extremely rife in that city.

A further reduction of the leave army is in a templation, which will raise the number of diers on leave to 150,000.

Mazzial in the Field. The Paris Correspondent of the Times has

Private letters from Geneva of the Private letters from Geneva of the state that the refugees, French, Poles, Gerant Italians, &c., who had been sent into the cust of Vaud, have all returned to that city and neighborhood. Mazzini is still in Geneva; for some time past has been actively engaged the recruiting service of the revolution. the recruiting service of the revolution. He money in abundance; but it is certain that the resources do not proceed, as had been about stated in some of the Paris and Swiss Some journals, from the English Clergy "out of hall to the Pope," but rather from rich families in le bardy and other parts of Italy, several of white there is little doubt, have acted under intimis-tion, and the threat of the confiscation of the property in the event of the insurrection news-course of preparation in Italy succeeding.

But from whatever source the revolutions/ treasury is supplied, it is affirmed that money